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P. O. TATE NURSERY

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ETOILE DE HOLLANDE

Fall 1948—RETAIL PRICE LIST—Spring 1949

P. O. TATE NURSERY

ROUTE 3, TYLER, TEXAS

We offer all grades of two year rose bushes for sale. These plants are graded by American Associated Nurseryman standard grading. I don't think you can get better roses than my No. 1 quality, and I don't think you will get a better bargain than the other grades at prices asked.

—P. O. TATE

No. 1 Plants, 60c Each	\$7.00 per Dozen
No. 1½ Plants, 50c Each	\$5.00 per Dozen
No. 2 Plants, 35c Each	\$3.50 per Dozen
No. 3 Plants, 25c Each	\$2.50 per Dozen

Write for price on large orders.

Postpaid on orders of \$3.00 or more. If order amounts to less than \$3.00, add 25 cents postage.

TERMS CASH:—Send Check or P. O. Money Order.

No C. O. D. Shipments, Please.

2-YEAR EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEA ROSE BUSHES

AMERICAN BEAUTY — Large double light red.

AMI QUINARD — Long pointed blackish red buds. Best of so called black roses.

BRIARCLIFF — Brilliant rose pink, well shaped buds on stiff stems.

BETTY GRACE CLARK — A sport of Luxembourg long pointed bud of almost pure yellow.

COLUMBIA — Lovely rose pink, almost thornless stems.

CALEDONIA — Snow white with long pointed bud.

CHARLES K. DOUGLAS — A blazing cherry red, long pointed bud, opening to large cup shaped flowers.

CONDESSA de SASTAGO — Attractive two-tone with yellow outside and rich orange inside of petals.

DAINTY BESS — Beautiful light pink, single flower, on upright plant.

DAME EDITH HELEN — A pure soft pink, large double flowers.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS — Light orange and salmon pink, pointed buds that open to semi-double flowers. Hardest of the two-tone roses.

EDITOR McFARLAND — Deep rose pink, well shaped buds that open to large beautiful roses. Almost as hardy as Radiance.

ETOILE de HOLLANDE — Dark red, well-shaped bud opening to large, semi-double beautiful red flower. The hardy and disease resistant foliage makes this the best of dark red roses.

E. G. HILL — Large double flower of dark red.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY — Rose red, very large and double flowers.

P. O. TATE NURSERY

ROUTE 3, TYLER, TEXAS

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI — Large white, known as white American Beauty. Hardy.

GOLDEN CHARM — A pure yellow Talisman with growth and flowers like Talisman. We believe this the best canary yellow we have tried.

GOLDEN DAWN — An orange-tipped yellow bud opening to large sun-flower yellow rose.

HINRICH WENDLAND — Large, double, light orange. Best of its color.

JULIAN POTIN — Beautiful canary yellow that requires extra care for lots of blooms.

K. A. VIKTORIA — Very double ivory white. Lots of fragrance.

KARNEGIE LOUISE — Large very double, well shaped snow white rose. We believe this to be the best white rose.

KATHERINE PECHTOLD — Long pointed coppery golden bud.

LADY HILINGDON — Pointed buds of apricot yellow.

LUXEMBOURG — Long pointed bud of orange yellow, flushed pink.

McGREDY SCARLET — Hardy light red, long pointed buds opening to semi-double flowers.

MRS. CHARLES BELL — A shell pink Radiance. Best of its color.

MRS. PIERRE S. DuPONT — A nice deep yellow rose; low grower.

NIGHT — Dark velvet red flowers on upright growing plant.

PRES. H. HOOVER — Long pointed, well shaped bud of orange and yellowish pink.

PINK RADIANCE — Beautiful rose pink. Hardiest and most popular of pink roses.

PINK ETOILE de HOLLANDE — A sport of the famous red Hollande, but color a little darker than pink radiance.

PRINCE FELIX de LUXUM-BOURG — Double rose red flowers, borne on long stems on tall growing bush.

POINSETTIA — Large well-shaped red buds on strong upright growing plants.

RED COLUMBIA — Brilliant rose red, well shaped bud on stiff stems. A fine cut flower variety.

RED RADIANCE — Beautiful rose red. Hardiest and most popular of red roses.

ROSLYN — Gold tipped yellow buds, opening to large yellow flowers.

ROUGE MALLERIN — Dark, rich red rose with well shaped bud.

SOUER THERESE — Long yellow bud, orange tinted, opening to yellow flowers. Hardy for a yellow.

TALISMAN — Brilliant orange, yellow and gold. Flowers are borne on upright growing plants.

THE DOCTOR — Large petaled blooms of silvery pink, blooms on spreading type plant.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL — Plant patent 162. A red sport of Pres. H. Hoover. Price 85c each.

POLYANTHIAS OR BABY ROSES

CECIL BRUNNER—Often called the Sweetheart Rose. Perfect little buds in light pink. Good for corsages.

EBLOUSSANT—Clusters of bright red. Makes attractive borders.

GOLDEN SALMON—Beautiful orange colored flowers on this popular border type baby rose.

IDEAL—Perhaps the most popular dark red baby rose.

KATHERINE ZEIMET—Clusters of small snow white flowers on almost thornless bush.

LAFAYETTE—Large clusters of dark pink flowers.

TIP TOP—Perfect shaped little buds of orange pink makes this a good one for corsages.

All roses listed above are two-year-old field-grown plants. All are classed as monthly or everblooming roses, and have bloomed freely in our field the past season.

CLIMBING ROSES

CECIL BRUNNER—A sport of the bush Cecil Brunner with same perfect shaped flowers.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE—Same beautiful red flowers like the bush Hollande.

MARSHALL NEIL—An old favorite yellow climber.

PAULS SCARLET — A solid mass of crimson scarlet blooms in the spring. America's most popular climber.

RED RADIANCE—Blooms are like those on bush Red Radiance.

PINK RADIANCE—Blooms are like those on bush Pink Radiance.

TALISMAN—Blooms are like those on bush Talisman and perhaps the most used climber besides Pauls Scarlet.

GOLDEN CHARM—Sport of the bush Golden Charm and perhaps the best and most beautiful yellow climber.

K. A. VIKTORIA—Blooms like bush. An old favorite. Best of white climbers.

PRES. H. HOOVER—Sport of bush Hoover with similar blooms.

All Climbers on this list except Pauls Scarlet are classed as everblooming climbers, but conditions must be favorable for them to bloom much after the spring blooms are gone.

GARDENIA FORTUNI (Also called Cape Jasmine)—A beautiful wax leafed evergreen that has fragrant pretty white flowers in the spring. One year well rooted 12-inch plants, 50c each.

ROSE PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Approved by Texas Rose Research Foundation, Inc., for information of rose growers everywhere. January, 1948.

LOCATION FOR PLANTING: Select a place where there is sun at least half the day, not under trees nor next to hedges.

TIME OF PLANTING: Plant during the winter months unless the ground is frozen. Late fall or early spring planting is preferred in cold climates.

PREPARATION OF BEDS:

1. Remove grass, weeds or other plants for a width of 4 feet if a single row is to be planted; 6 feet wide if for 2 rows; 8 feet wide if for 3 rows. For convenience in caring for plants and cutting of blooms, it is best to have not more than 3 rows together. For further planting, allow a walkway of about 5 feet to the next row or series of rows.
2. Dig a trench 12 to 15 inches deep and 2 feet wide for each row.
3. Place 3 to 5 inches of rotted manure (cattle preferred) in the bottom of the trench.
4. Add 2 or 3 inches of soil on top of the manure or enough so the lowest branches and union with the understock will be just above the soil level when the planting is complete.

CARE OF BUSHES ON ARRIVAL: Unpack and soak the roots in water for about an hour. If bushes cannot be planted immediately, dig a trench and bury roots-down in soil except for top inch or two of the canes. Pack soil cover by tamping and wet down if soil is dry. Plant bushes as soon as possible.

SETTING OUT THE BUSHES:

1. Soak the roots in water for about an hour.
2. Trim the roots to not more than 12 inches long.
3. Prune the tops back to 6 to 8 inches from the union.
4. Bushes may be spaced as close as 18 inches apart in a row.
5. Place a mound of soil under the base of each bush so the roots slant downward into the trench. Cover the roots with soil and pack slightly by tamping or tramping. Water if the soil is dry.
6. Mound the soil over the union and around the branches for the winter, but rake the mound away just before new growth starts.

PRUNING ESTABLISHED BUSHES: General pruning should be done in late winter or just before the buds start swelling. Prune out all dead wood, but remove only enough top growth to keep the bushes in size and shape. The less pruning of healthy plants, the more flowers there will be. Make the pruning cuts close to joints or just above buds. (This is superior to using paints or pastes over wounds). The climbers which bloom just in the spring should be pruned only right after the bloom period.

FERTILIZING: Apply in the spring about the time growth starts and repeat every 6 to 8 weeks as the growth requires. Late summer and fall applications are not advised. Well rotted cattle manure is still one of the best fertilizers for roses. Apply about 1 or 2 inches deep around each bush but not touching the crown or canes. Commercial fertilizers are satisfactory and may be easier to get and apply. Complete fertilizers such as 4:12:4, 5:10:5, or similar mixtures should be used at the rate of 1 or 2 pounds per 100 square feet of bed space (approximately 1 pound for 20 bushes each application).

WINTER PROTECTION: Where freeze damage is anticipated, cover the crowns and canes by mounding with up to 8 or 10 inches of soil, but remove as soon as growth starts in spring.

EXTRA PRECAUTIONS:

1. Plant so the finished bed will be high if the soil is not well drained, or level with the surrounding area otherwise.
2. Plant shallow enough so the soil is just at the base of the union (or crown) and does not touch the branches during the growing season.
3. Use a fungicide (sulphur-copper rose dust is preferred) lightly on the leaves each week or within 24 hours after each rain during the spring weather unless within 24 hours after rains. Ten pounds of the dust or fall. Do not use the sulphur-copper dust fungicide during hot weather. Fungicide will take care of about 50 bushes for one season.
4. An insecticide, lead arsenate dust or spray, is recommended for control of chewing insects. DDT is best for some. Benzene hexachloride (BHC) is good against sucking insects such as aphids but has objectionable odor. Nicotine sulphate, pyrethrum, and rotenone also are good insecticides.
5. Avoid sprays containing oils which might injure foliage or canes.
6. Avoid wetting the foliage when watering, particularly if the black spot disease is present.
7. Cut blooms only with short stems until the bushes are good size. Snap off old blooms to help the plants as well as to improve the appearance. Usually when cutting flowers it is best to leave 2 or 3 leaves of each flower stem on the bush, making each cut close as possible above a leaf joint (axil). Do not leave stubs after any cutting or pruning.
8. Cultivate shallow or just enough to kill weeds.

—By DR. E. W. LYLE, Plant Pathologist.

NOTICE—Our roses are grown by the latest scientific methods and are government inspected. We guarantee them to reach you in good condition, so with reasonable care, we believe you will be rewarded with many beautiful flowers.

22 Years of Rose Experience

